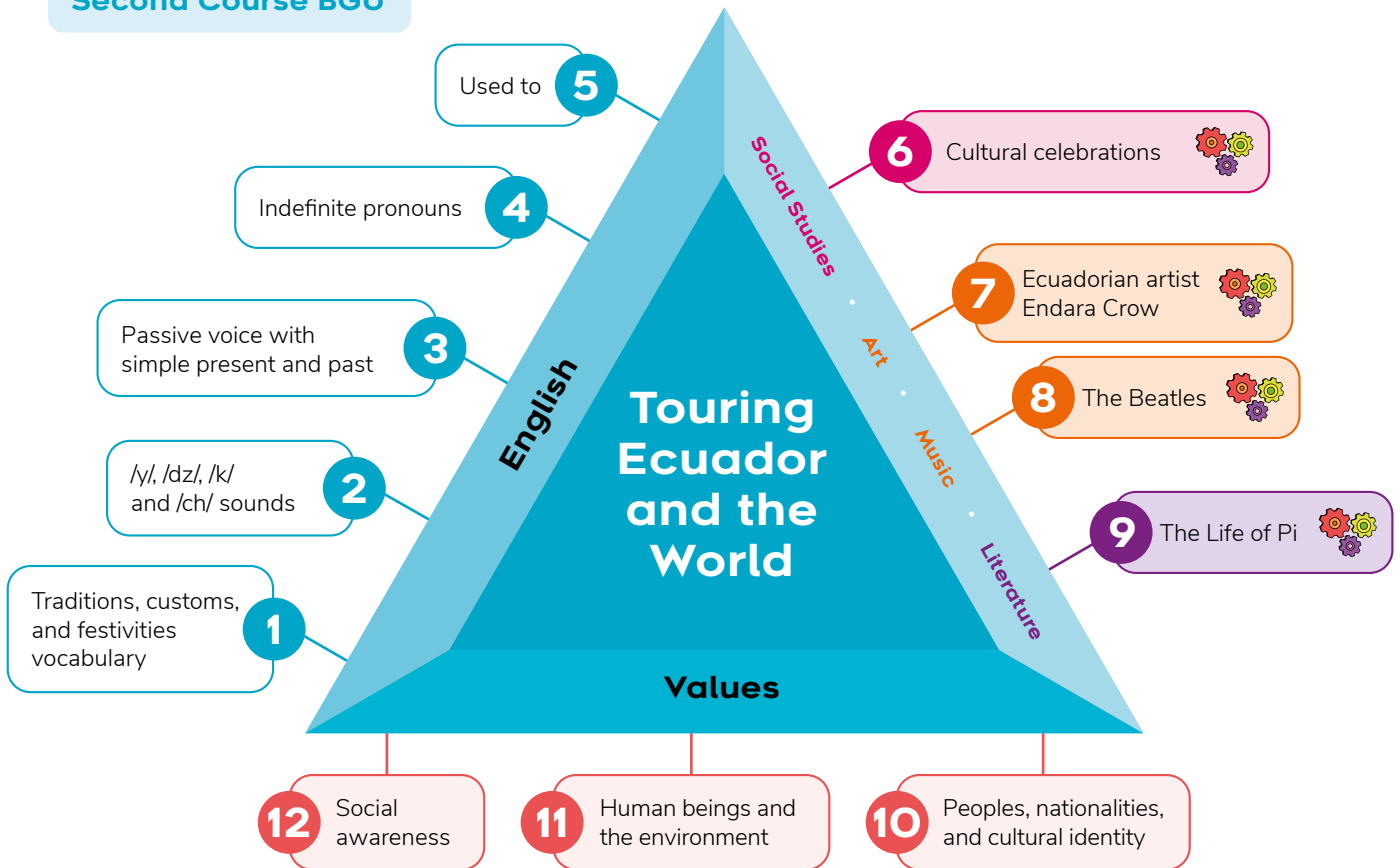


Curricular Threads : Communication and Cultural Awareness, Oral Communication, Reading, Writing, Language Through the Arts

Second Course BGU



The Galapagos

The Galapagos Islands will inspire you to think differently about our world, just as others have when visiting this fascinating place. Witness a unique abundance of wildlife in a setting unlike any other on the planet. Truly understand Charles Darwin's inspiration when he wrote his theory of evolution that changed the world.

Take the opportunity to visit the Charles Darwin Research Station. Be part of an educational and inspirational journey, enjoy the local flavors, discover small towns and hidden paths. Activities like hiking to the top

of volcanoes, biking lava trails, snorkelling through lava tunnels, kayaking to view wildlife and scuba diving – all are possible in this paradise.

There are a lot of things to do on the islands; from kayaking to scuba diving to hiking. The combination of wildlife, nature, and history, accompanied by delightful food, will make for an unforgettable trip and an adventure that will remain in your heart forever.

Taken and adapted from: Quito & Ecuador – Destination Guide. (2019, June 27). Retrieved from <https://www.sidetracked.com/ecuador/>



- Do you like to be a tourist? Why or why not?
- Do you like when tourists visit your hometown? Why or why not?
- Have you ever been to the Galapagos Islands?
- Why do you think the Galapagos Islands have so many tourists? Is it good or bad? Explain.

Communication and Cultural Awareness

What do you know about the province of Pichincha?

Culture

What can you find in Pichincha?

Refugio Paz de Las Aves: a private nature reserve in the Andes



Wikipedia/Ince Smith

Orquideológica Pahuma Reserve: a cloud forest with orchids and hummingbirds



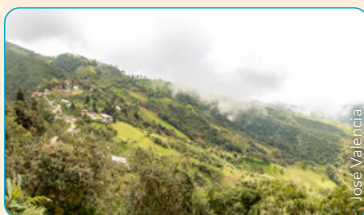
José Valencia

The Andean *Chocó:* a biosphere reserve with the Pulumahua volcano



Wikipedia/Lu Latsch

Yunguilla: a mestizo community of 50 families, an example of community tourism with a variety of birds and native plants



José Valencia

Quito: South America's Cultural Capital

Ecuador's capital, Quito –the first city to be given the status of a UNESCO World Heritage Site– is known as the Cultural Capital of South America. Situated high in the Andean mountains, at an altitude of 2,850m, Quito was built on the foundations of an ancient Incan city, with a colonial center that reflects European and indigenous roots. Among its most outstanding sights are Santo Domingo Church and el *Panecillo*. In the southern part of the Old Town, Santo Domingo Church stands in the Plaza; its sculptures and paintings are by celebrated Dominican artists, representing fascinating periods in Quito's religious history.

The Panecillo provides a panoramic view of the entire city of Quito, and also a statue of the only winged virgin in the world – the Virgin of Quito. From the Panecillo the visitor can see some of the volcanoes of the Andes mountains.

Taken and adapted from: Quito & Ecuador – Destination Guide. (2019, June 27). Retrieved from <https://www.sidetracked.com/ecuador/>



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The Virgin of Quito



Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- What is tourism?
- Do you think tourism is important? Why?
- Have you ever been to the Pichincha province?
- Where have you been in Ecuador?



Think of the most beautiful place in your hometown. In three lines, describe it so that others will want to visit.

Oral Communication

What is the most beautiful building you have visited?

Sagrada Familia Church



Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- Do you know where Spain is?
- Have you ever been to Spain or do you know anyone who has been there?
- Do you know where Barcelona is?
- Do you know what sangria is?



Sagrada Familia



Flamenco



Spain



Sangria



Listen to Emma and Matthew talking on the phone and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

- Emma is calling Matthew from outside the hotel because her room _____
- What is the Sagrada Familia?

- Who did Emma meet?

- How is sangria made?

- What has been made in Park Güell?



Read the word aloud with your teacher, listen carefully, and place them in the correct column.

fly - cry - happy - fancy - lady - smelly - sticky
baggy - why - my - pretty - messy - lucky - windy
daisy - skinny - spy - rely - worry - rainy

"Y" says "i"	"Y" says "e"

Tip

Passive verb forms

A passive verb is a form of **be** + a **past participle**. Some past participles are irregular.

Ceviche **is made** with shrimp.

The Sagrada Familia Church **was designed** by Gaudi.

It **was being built** when Gaudi died.

Ecuador **has been visited** by many tourists.

Grammar Notes

Pronunciation: /y/

The consonant sound of "y" is /y/ as in the word "yellow".

At the beginning of the word, the "y" makes the consonant /y/ sound. The "y" also has two vowel sounds.

In a one syllable word, the "y" at the end of the word makes the long "i" /ai/ sound as in *cry*, *fry*.

In a two syllable word, the "y" at the end of the word makes a long "e" /i/ sound as in *baby* and *city*.

Reading

Social Studies

What is your favorite tradition?



Discuss the following questions in small groups.

- Which is your favorite Ecuadorian celebration? Why?
- What do you like the most about it?
- Is there a celebration you don't like? Why?

A Traditional Festival in Ecuador: Day of the Dead



Guagua de pan

Ecuador is famous for its colorful festivals and every town in the country has their own traditional celebrations and events throughout the year. One of them is on November 2. It is the celebration of the **Day of the Dead**, a memorial for loved ones who have gone to “the beyond”. Families in urban and rural areas still prepare the traditional *colada morada*, which is made from black corn flour and fruits, and *guaguas*, which is bread shaped and decorated in the form of a small child. These delicious treats are shared in the cemeteries as a tribute to the life and death of those who are on Earth and those who have departed. In rural areas, this ritual is still celebrated as part of religious traditions of mestizo and indigenous people. In urban areas, thousands of people gather in cemeteries to clean and decorate the graves of their loved ones. It is a national holiday. Businesses and schools are closed and vendors line the streets that lead to the cemeteries, selling flowers, candles, candy, and food.



Choose the best answer to the questions according to the reading.

1. When does the Day of the Dead take place?
 - a. It takes place on November 3.
 - b. It takes place on November 2.
 - c. It takes place on November 1.
2. How is colada morada made?
 - a. It is made from black flour and citric fruits.
 - b. It is made from black oatmeal and fruits.
 - c. It is made from black corn flour and fruits.
3. What is the Day of Dead?
 - a. It is a memorial to loved ones who have gone to another country.
 - b. It is a memorial to loved ones who have gone to heaven.
 - c. It is a celebration for loved ones who have gone to “the beyond”.
4. What is a guagua?
 - a. It is bread shaped and decorated in the form of a small dog.
 - b. It is bread shaped and decorated in the form of a small child.
 - c. It is a cupcake shaped and decorated in the form of a small bear.
5. What do Ecuadorians do in cemeteries on the Day of Dead?
 - a. Colada morada and guaguas are shared at home. People go to clean and decorate the graves of their loved ones.
 - b. Colada morada is shared in cemeteries. People go to clean and decorate the graves of their loved ones.
 - c. Colada morada and guaguas are shared in parks and streets. People go to clean and decorate the graves of their loved ones.



Tulcán Cemetery

Writing

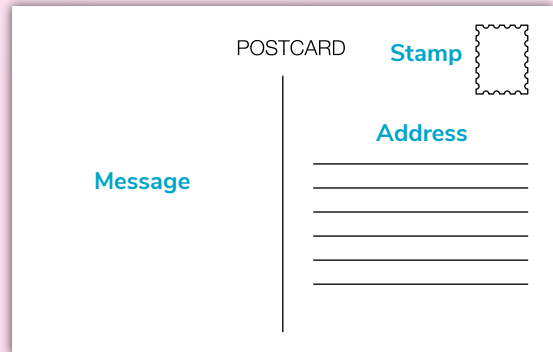
Do you ever write a letter by hand?



Tip

As well as emails or letters, postcards have a greeting, a closing, a message, a stamp and an address.

For example:



Brainstorm some ideas about postcards.

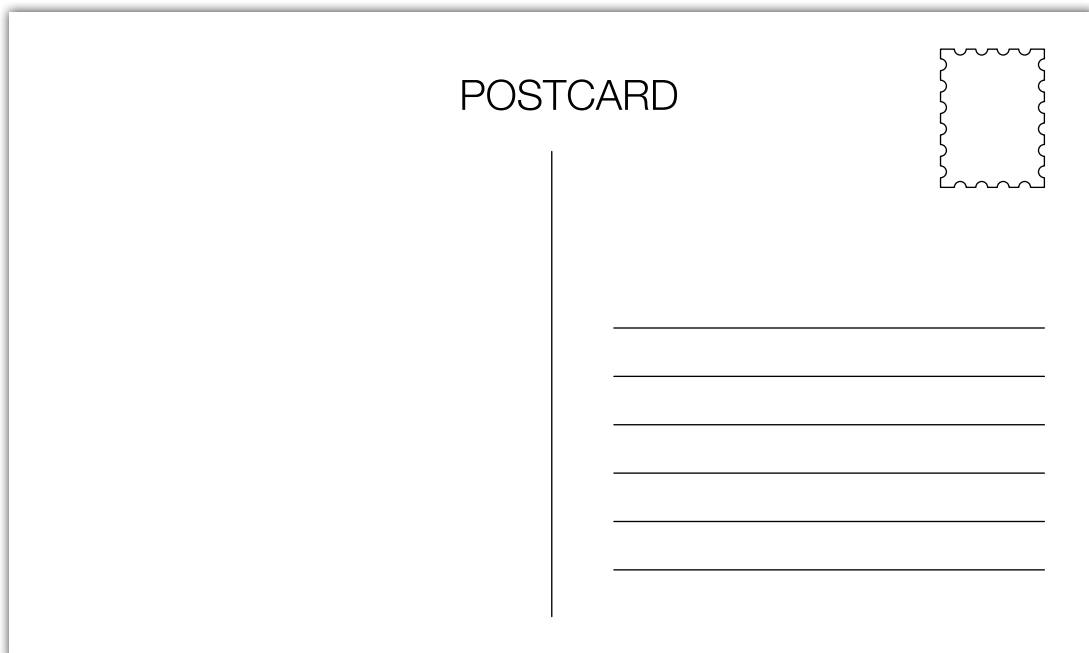
- Do you know what a postcard is?
- Have you ever sent one?
- Have you ever received one?
- Would you like to write one?

Steps to write a postcard:

1. Greet the recipient on the left side.
2. Write your message on the left side and sign it.
3. Write the address of the recipient on the right side.
4. Place the stamp on the top right of the postcard.

Pretend you have the opportunity to visit the Galapagos Islands. Your best friend lives in Machala. Write him/her a postcard where you tell him/her what you did, what you ate, and what you plan to do next. Finally, tell your friend what you like the most of your visit to Galapagos. Use the space provided to write a postcard.

POSTCARD



Language Through the Arts



Do you have a favorite Ecuadorian artist?

Interesting Facts

Endara Crow was a fan of fantastic realism, which corresponded in Latin American visual art to magical realism in literature.

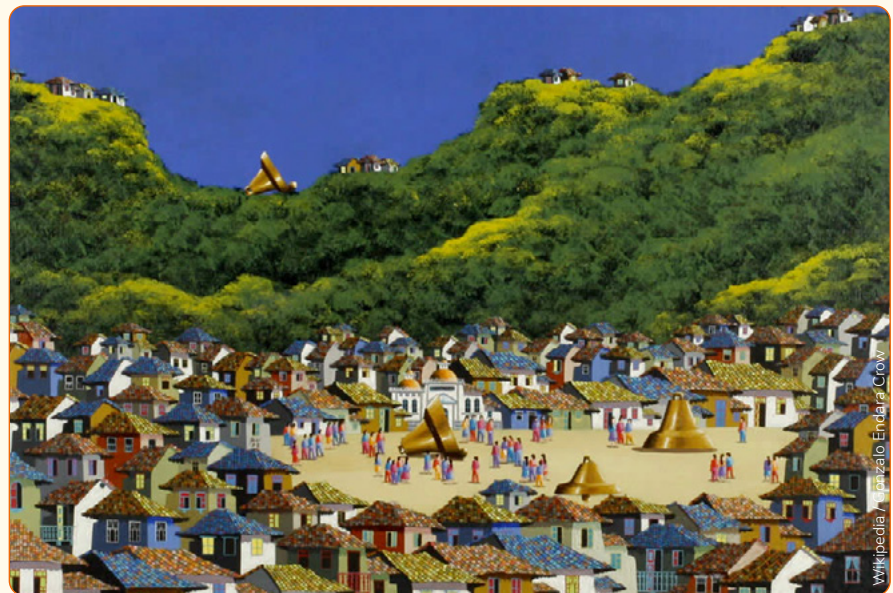
Gonzalo Endara Crow (1936-1996) was born in Bucay, Ecuador. He became interested in sculpture and folk art from an early age. His work incorporated Ecuadorian geography and the bright colors used by indigenous artisans. They were two major sources of influence that influenced his work for his entire career.



His most famous works are shown below.



Corn Monument, Sangolquí



Raining Bells



Circasiana Horses, Quito



In groups of 3-4 students, prepare a presentation about Gonzalo Endara Crow and his work.

Each group should research about:

1. Endara Crow's biography
2. Endara Crow's most important works including a short description of each one
3. Choose one of Endara Crow's works you like the most and draw it. Present your drawing to the class.

Oral Communication



Music

What song do you associate with Ecuador?



Read the lyrics of the song "All You Need Is Love" by the British band The Beatles. Underline all the sentences in passive voice you can find.



Press photo of The Beatles during Magical Mystery Tour.

Love, love, love
Love, love, love
Love, love, love

There's nothing you can do that can't be done
Nothing you can sing that can't be sung
Nothing you can say, but you can learn how
to play the game
It's easy

Nothing you can make that can't be made
No one you can save that can't be saved
Nothing you can do, but you can learn how
to be you in time
It's easy

All you need is love
All you need is love
All you need is love, love
Love is all you need

All you need is love
All you need is love
All you need is love, love
Love is all you need

There's nothing you can know that isn't known
Nothing you can see that isn't shown
There's nowhere you can be that isn't where
you're meant to be
It's easy

All you need is love
All you need is love
All you need is love, love
Love is...

Interesting Facts

These lyrics belong to one of the most famous songs from the British band The Beatles. This song was written by John Lennon and Paul McCartney in 1967.

Source: Lennon, J., McCartney, Mogol. (n.d.). All You Need Is Love. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/3fqwk9U>

Grammar Notes

When do we use the passive voice?

We use the passive in both speech and writing, but it is more common in writing. We use it especially in textbooks and reports.

Active My mother *bakes* a cake.

Passive A cake *is baked* by my mother.

In the active voice, we focus on WHO does the action (in this case, my mother). In the passive voice, the focus is more on the action done than the person doing it.

We can also use **be + past participle** after modal auxiliary verbs like: *can, will, must, should, have to, etc.* When the sentence is negative, place **not** next to the modal.

The problem **will be solved**.
This **can't be done** easily.



In each sentence **underline** who or what is doing the action (the agent).

Example: **The photograph** was taken by my mother.

1. A policeman was murdered by terrorists.
2. My family was woken by the alarm.
3. The tour guide led the group of tourists inside San Francisco Church.
4. The dog has bitten several people on the street.
5. The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

Communication and Cultural Awareness

Can you imagine what Christmas is like in other parts of the world?

What's the weather like in your hometown during Christmas time?

Do you have any special tradition?

What kind of food do you have on Christmas?



Christmas in Brazil

When people who live in the northern hemisphere think of Christmas, they think of Santa Claus, Christmas trees, reindeers and snow. Snow? Not in Brazil. There, it is summer and it is hot as it can be. Poor Santa in his red winter clothes! He should wear shorts, a t-shirt, and flip flops!

But how do families get ready to celebrate Christmas day? Most of them decorate a fake Christmas tree. They hang wreaths on doors and put Christmas lights on windows and balconies. Secret Santa is also very popular in Brazil. It is a game where friends exchange presents anonymously. It is a cheap and fun way to give presents to your loved ones. After dinner, children go to bed and wait for Santa Claus, like many other children around the world.

How many Christmas words can you remember? Find them in the reading and use them in your own original sentence.

Culture

On Christmas Eve, families in Brazil eat a special Christmas menu: turkey (or another bird), rice, vegetables, and potato salad. They always have a special dessert. There is one thing that is not exactly Brazilian, but that they love: Christmas bread (or as the Italian call it: *panettoni*).

Taken and Adapted from: Christmas in Brazil Worksheet. (n.d). Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/30k9zjQ>

Vocabulary

- reindeer.** mammal with antlers similar to a deer, known for living in cold weather
- wreath.** flowers, leaves, or branches in the shape of a circle
- anonymously.** without knowing people's names



Panettoni

Oral Communication

Have you ever missed a bus?

Martina Missed Her Bus



Talk to a partner close to you and ask him or her the following questions. Record his/her answers in the chart. Mark the answer with an X. Then compare all of your answers as a class. Do you have a lot in common?

When travelling as a tourist...	Always	Sometimes	Hardly Ever	Never
Do you travel by bus?				
Do you travel by car?				
Do you travel by boat?				



You are going to listen to Martina talking with a bus station manager. Answer the following questions. Circle the best option.

- Martina missed her bus because:
 - She was lost in the bus station.
 - She took another bus by mistake.
 - It was not said in the conversation.
- Martina is going to:
 - Nanegalito.
 - Guayaquil.
 - Montañita.
- The bus station manager told Martina that she cannot use the same ticket because:
 - This ticket is valid on buses before 5:00. Night tickets are more expensive.
 - This ticket is valid on buses before 5:00. Night tickets are cheaper.
 - This ticket is valid on buses before 9:00. Morning tickets are more expensive.

“Take nothing but photos, leave nothing but footprints.” – Chief Seattle



Freepik



In pairs, copy the following questions on small pieces of paper. Fold them and put them inside a box. Sit facing your partner and take turns choosing and answering the questions.

- How often do you go on vacation? Where have you been?
- What museums have you visited? Which did you enjoy most? Why?
- What are possible disadvantages of tourism for a country?
- For tourists, what is the most convenient way to get around in your country?
- What kind of jobs are there in the tourism industry?
- Have you flown? Was it short or long trip? Did you suffer from jet lag?
- Which places are the most popular destinations in Ecuador?
- Which cities or countries have you visited? What is your favorite?
- Does your country benefit from tourism? In what way?
- Name some landmarks from your city. Describe them.



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Language Through the Arts

Social Studies

What is New Year's Eve like in your home town?

New Year's Eve Celebration in Ecuador

Ecuador celebrates New Year's Eve as a unique ritual where elaborate **effigies** filled with **gunpowder** and fireworks representing bad vibes from the departing year are displayed throughout cities and towns before being burned at midnight with fireworks and music.



New Year's Eve traditions

Vocabulary

effigies. dolls made of paper, cloth, and other materials that resemble people from real life

gunpowder. the fine material used in guns to produce an explosion



Freepik



Form small groups of 3-4 students and discuss the following questions.

1. Describe the pictures above. What do you see?

2. Do you celebrate New Year's Eve?

3. How do you celebrate New Year's Eve in your hometown? Make a list of all the activities you do from you wake up until you go to bed.



Prepare a group exposition. Prepare a PPT or a paper poster exposition where you are going to talk about:

- a. New Year's Eve celebration in your hometown.
- b. Describe what people do and eat on New Year's Eve.
- c. Include pictures or drawings of this celebration.
- d. Build a small effigy and bring it to your class.

Oral Communication

How would you feel if you returned to your hometown after being away for many years?

Grammar Notes

A sentence generally begins with the performer of the action (**subject**), then the **verb**, then the **object** or person that the action is performed on. This is called an active sentence.

Subject + **verb** + **object**
John cleaned the room

If we begin the sentence with the object or person that the action is performed on, we form a passive sentence. Notice that the tense (past, present, future) doesn't change.

Object + **verb** + **by subject**
The room was cleaned by John

How do you change a passive sentence to an active one?
Write the process here:

Tip

Not all verbs in English take an object; some sentences are complete without them.

Example: *John lives in Cuenca.*
He sleeps a lot.

These types of sentences cannot be changed into the passive voice.

Grammar Notes

Notice the use of the passive voice in the dialogue. The emphasis is on the things that have been done in the town, not who has done them.

Think about your own city or town. Have things changed in the past years? Use the **passive voice** to write three sentences about what is different.

Example:
New streetlights were installed a year ago.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Listen to the conversation between two friends who have returned to their hometown after several years of being away. Fill in the blanks with ONE word based on the information from their conversation.

1. There is now a new _____ in the main park.
2. The _____ has been repaired.
3. Several new _____ have been constructed and the old ones have been _____.
4. The school is now bright _____.
5. The residents have cleaned the _____ and _____.

Reading

Language

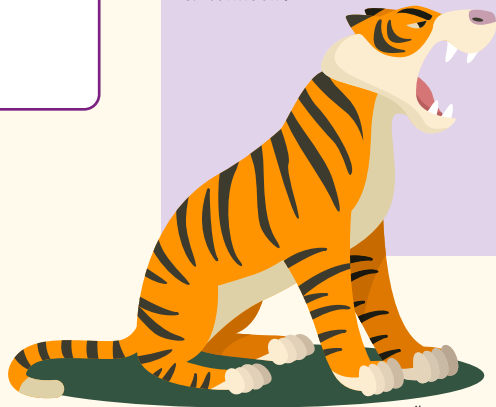
What makes a book good?

The Life of Pi: Book Review



Interesting Facts

The Life of Pi is the third book by the Canadian author Yann Martel, and was published in 2001. It has sold seven million copies worldwide, won several prizes and been translated into 41 languages. Yann Martel is the son of a diplomat and spent his childhood in Costa Rica, Canada, France, and Mexico. After finishing the university in Canada, he spent two years traveling around India and then decided to be a writer.



Freepik

Match the vocabulary with the correct definition. Write a-d next to the numbers 1-4.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. _____ a storm | a. to go down in water |
| 2. _____ childhood | b. the part of your life when you are a child |
| 3. _____ lonely | c. very bad weather with strong winds and rain |
| 4. _____ to sink | d. being on your own and missing the company of other people |

The Plot

The book starts with Pi's childhood in Pondicherry, India. His father owns the city zoo and the family lives in the zoo. Pi is very interested in religion. His family is Hindu, but he is curious about Christianity and Islam too and decides to believe in all three religions.

When Pi is 16, his parents decide to close the zoo and move to Canada. The family travels by ship to Canada taking the animals with them. On the way, there is a terrible storm and the ship sinks. Sadly, Pi's family and the sailors all die in the storm, but Pi lives and finds himself in a lifeboat with a hyena, a zebra, an orangutan and an enormous tiger. One by one, the animals, in the lifeboat kill and eat each other, till only Pi and the tiger are left alive. Pi and the tiger spend 227 days in the lifeboat. They live through terrible storms and the burning heat of the Pacific sun. Pi finds comfort in his three religions, but sometimes he feels sad and lonely. Finally, they arrive at the coast of Mexico, but you will have to read the book to find out what happens in the end!

Decide if each sentence is **True (T)** or **False (F)** based on the reading.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Pi's father owns the city zoo in Pondicherry. | <input type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 2. Pi likes learning about different religions. | <input type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 3. Pi and the tiger spend 150 days in the lifeboat. | <input type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 4. Pi sometimes feels very happy and excited. | <input type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 5. Pi and the tiger arrived at the coast of Mexico. | <input type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |

Writing

A Book Review



Why write a book review?

- It helps a person to make an informed choice.
- It is a way to share a book you have read.
- It lets others know what you have enjoyed and not.

How to write a book review:

To begin writing a review, think about the following questions:

- Who was your favorite character, and why?
- What was your favorite part of the book, and why?
- What was difficult about reading the book?
- What was your general opinion, and why should others read (or not read) the book?



Choose a book that you have read that has left an impression on you. Think about the story and write each of the following parts:

- **Introduction (20-30 words)** Background Name of the author and where the story takes place Thesis: the main argument of the book..

- **Evaluation (30-40 words)** Short summary of the book with its strengths and weaknesses.

- **Conclusion (10-20 words)** What is your general opinion?

When you have filled in each one of these sections, write the book review as a complete paragraph in your notebook. Then exchange your book review with a partner. Was your review convincing? Was your partner's review convincing? Do you have any questions for your partner?



Achievement Level - Writing

Individual activity

- 1 — Pretend you had the opportunity to visit Puyo in Pastaza-Rainforest during a holiday.

Your best friend lives in Guaranda. Write him/her a postcard where you tell him/her what you did, what you ate, and what you saw. Finally, tell your friend what you liked the most about your visit to the rainforest. Use the space provided to write a postcard. (50-70 words)

Achievement Level - Reading

Individual activity

- 2 — Look at the text. What does it say? Circle the correct answer.
1. Use these doors only in an emergency
 - a. Only some people can use these doors.
 - b. You must never leave through these doors.
 - c. The doors can be used if necessary.
 2. No dogs allowed anywhere on the beach between May and September
 - a. Dogs are welcome at certain times of the year.
 - b. Dog owners must avoid certain areas of the beach.
 - c. You can never take your dog to the beach.

Achievement Level - Speaking in Pairs

Group activity

3 Simulated Situation (2-3 minutes)

You are planning a weekend at a campsite on the beach with two other classmates.

Look at these pictures and talk about the different camping options in Ecuador and then decide on the best option.



I'm completing this self-evaluation based on what I learned in the module.

Self-evaluation

Topics	I check (✓) the box that most applies to me			
	I do it very well	I do it somewhat well	I can improve	I can't do it without help
Talk about traveling to different places				
Understand and use the passive voice				
Write a postcard				



Project 1

Prepare a Tour Package!



Quilotoa.



Quito's Downtown



The Middle of the World



Ingapirca Ruins

Prepare a tour package that includes:

- Destinations
- Accommodation
- Transportation
- Tour guides
- Budget
- Dates

Final product:
Tour package document, including pictures (125-150 words).

Be prepared to present it in front of the class.



Get in groups of 4-5 students. Pretend you run a travel agency and you have to prepare a tour package for a group of 15 tourists from the United Kingdom who are going to visit Ecuador next year. Design a 6-days 5-nights package where you have to show them the most beautiful places in your country.

Step 1:

Brainstorm ideas about where you would send tourists. Write them here.

Step 2:

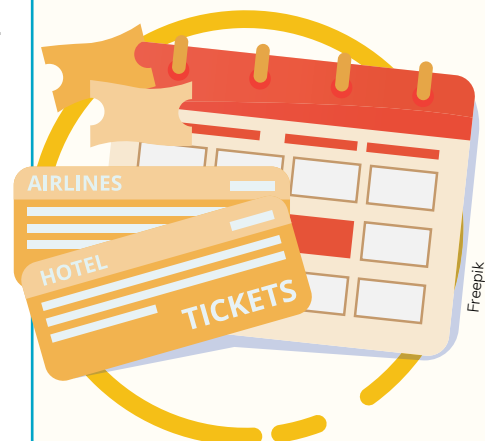
Decide on a logical order in which the tourists could visit the places you propose.

Step 3:

Think of the details for each stop. Where will the tourists stay? How will they get from one place to another?

Step 4:

Start developing your package to present. Choose pictures to go with the text.



Let's Review

Grammar

Change the sentences in the active voice to the passive voice.
If it is not possible, write NP.

Active	Passive
1. Ecuadorians make <i>ceviche</i> with shrimp.	<hr/>
2. Last night, my Ecuadorian friends made <i>ceviche</i> with shrimp.	<hr/>
3. Ecuadorians eat <i>colada morada</i> and <i>guaguas de pan</i> for the Day of the Dead.	<hr/>
4. Endara Crow became interested in sculpture and folk art from an early age.	<hr/>
5. Most Brazilians decorate a fake Christmas tree.	<hr/>

Reading

After learning about the Galápagos, Barcelona, Christmas in Brazil, the Day of the Dead and New Year's Eve in Ecuador, answer the following questions.

1. Which celebration do you like the most and why?

2. Would you like to visit Galapagos or Barcelona? Why?

Vocabulary

Choose five vocabulary words from the first half of the module and write a question with each of them. Then, ask the questions to a classmate and write down their answers.

1. Question _____
Answer _____
2. Question _____
Answer _____
3. Question _____
Answer _____
4. Question _____
Answer _____
5. Question _____
Answer _____

Communication and Cultural Awareness

Social Studies

What do you do on Christmas Eve?



Pase del Niño.

Culture

The *Pase del Niño*, or the Procession of the Child, was introduced to Latin America by the Spaniards almost 500 years ago; it is a Christmas celebration in which statue of the infant Jesus is carried through towns. Joseph and Mary, with the child in their arms, walk through the streets, and people accompany them with prayers and songs. In Ecuador, the tradition remains the strongest in the Andean region. Communities plan it for the entire year.

Festivals in Cuenca

Cuenca’s Christmas Eve *Pase del Niño* parade, or the Procession of the Child, is a colorful mixture of the religious and the profane. It is a festival of thanksgiving that combines Catholic and indigenous traditions.

The procession usually lasts more than eight hours, and it includes floats and cars decorated with flowers, fruits and vegetables. Bands, dancers, street performers, and various Biblical characters participate, and the infant Jesus is carried through towns and villages. The parade takes place on Christmas Eve but the *Pase del Niño* celebration begins the first Sunday after Advent and continues until Carnival in March. Besides this celebration, Christmas in Cuenca also means nightly firework shows, concerts, and craft sales.

Taken and adapted from: Five Great Traditional Festivals in Ecuador. (2019, June 26). Retrieved from https://bit.ly/2DtFXyn



After reading about Cuenca’s festivals, you are going to interview a classmate about their experience with Ecuadorian celebrations. Use the questions below to start, then create four more of your own related to the topic. Take notes of their answers and be prepared to share them with the class.

Interview Questions

a. Have you ever been to Cuenca?

b. Is Procession of the Child a tradition in your hometown?

c. What other Ecuadorian festival do you know?

d.

e.

f.

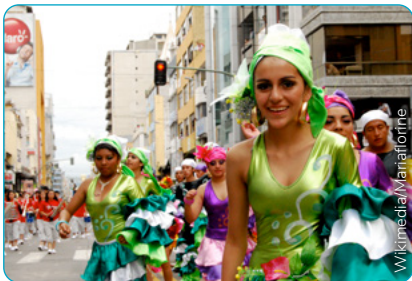
g.

Oral Communication

Do you enjoy extreme sports?

Match the words with the pictures.

canyoning - white water rafting - hiking - tubing



Ambato Carnival Parade



Ambato Carnival Parade

Listen to a conversation between two friends and answer the questions that follow.

- Which six activities do the speakers say they are going to do? Mark each one with an X.

canyoning snowboarding play soccer
 white water rafting hiking tubing
 see a beautiful parade eat delicious food and drinks

- What is canyoning?
 - That's when you jump in a canyon.
 - That's when you jump and swim down a river canyon.
 - That's when you swim down a river canyon in a tube.
- Ambato has a festival where ...
 - people enjoy a parade full of floats decorated with balloons.
 - people enjoy throwing water, eggs and flour at each other.
 - people enjoy a parade full of floats decorated with fruits and flowers.
- Listen again and identify at least three **indefinite pronouns** that were used in the listening:

Tip

The words **nothing**, **anything**, **something**, and **everything** are **indefinite pronouns** for things. These are singular words, used with a singular verb.

Nothing

We can use it at the beginning of a sentence as the subject or as the object of a sentence.

- Nothing was done.
- They did nothing.

We use **anything** in positive sentences, questions, and with sentences that have a negative feeling.

- Is there anything in the purse?
- She ate hardly anything.

We often use **anything** after *if*, meaning "it doesn't matter what".

- If anything is wrong, you need to call the reception.
- She is so hungry that she will eat anything.

We use **something** mainly in positive sentences, as well as in questions when they are offers or requests or when we think the answer is yes.

- There's something in the backpack.
- Would you like something to eat?

Everything means all things. This can be used in positive/negative sentences and questions.

- He doesn't know everything.
- Everything is so confusing.

Reading



Have you seen the movie *Coco*?



Mexican Day of the Dead

Look at the film review *Coco*. Answer these two questions. You have ten seconds!

- a. What's the name of the film?
- b. What's the main character's name?

Which reading skill or skills did you use?
Did you read every word in the text?
Did you read quickly or slowly?

A young boy called Miguel dreams of singing and playing guitar just like his movie-star hero, Ernesto De La Cruz. But there's a problem; generations before, his great-great-grandmother's heart (*Coco*) was broken when her musician husband abandoned her. Since then, she has forbidden the family from playing music. Miguel can't bear the restriction, but when he steals a guitar from his idol's tomb, he finds himself transported to the Land of the Dead. He discovers he cannot get home unless he finds a deceased family member to give him a blessing. To do that, he teams up with the dead man Hector.

It was very hard to establish the rules of the Land Of The Dead, when the deceased can visit the living, but once that's done, the film races towards a touching finale through spectacular musical numbers. Local Mexican foods and traditions such as *alebrijes* (folk-art sculptures of fantastical creatures) are everywhere. Miguel has to find peace in the land of the living with the help of the dead, and the way he does so will make anyone cry.

Taken and adapted from: O'Hara, H. (2018, January 11). *Coco*. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/2DxoApz>

Tip

Skimming and **scanning** are two very different strategies for speed reading. They each have a different purpose, and they are not meant to be used all of the time.

Skimming is used to quickly identify the main ideas of a text and is done at a speed three to four times faster than normal reading.

Scanning is a technique you often use when searching for key words or ideas. In most cases, you know what you're looking for, so you concentrate on finding a particular answer. Scanning involves moving your eyes quickly down the page looking for specific words and phrases. Remember that it is usually not necessary to read and understand every word in a text to find the answers to questions.

In groups of three, answer the following questions.

1. Deduce the meaning of the following words from the context. Write an X in the correct space.

Forbid ___ to accept ___ to prohibit ___ to sell

Bear ___ animal ___ to accept
___ to give birth to

Steal ___ to smile ___ to extract
___ to take without permission

2. Why do you think Miguel can't bear the restriction of playing music imposed by his great-great-grandmother?

3. Make a list of 5 adjectives you can identify in the review:

4. What Mexican tradition did the film review mention?

Writing

Have you ever shared your opinion about a book?



After having read Coco’s Film Review, rate the review.
Color your answers ☆.
Would you recommend watching this movie? YES___ NO___ Why?



Fantastic!



Really good!



OK



Bad



Terrible!

Now you are going to write a book review. This is similar to a film review. A book review is a synthesis of your personal opinion about the movie and a critical analysis of its content.

You are going to write a first draft of your book review on your favorite book of all time. First, fill out this chart with your main ideas.

<p>Step 1 Start with the book’s title</p>	
<p>Step 2 Use adjectives and descriptive phrases.</p>	
<p>Step 3 Explain the story but don’t tell the end!</p>	
<p>Step 4 Your opinion of the book.</p>	
<p>Step 5 Why should people read the book?</p>	

Tip

When writing a book review, we usually use the present tenses (The main character **is** a boy. When the family **is traveling** to the coast, the children **play** with their cousins.) to write about the plot. We also use adjectives – descriptive words – to talk about the scenery and background. (The boy was very **timid**, **thin**, and **weak**).



Now write a draft of your review in your notebook. It should be 80-100 words. Be sure to organize it starting with the book’s title and author, then with the details you have in your chart. Make sure you leave a space between each line so that you can exchange it with a classmate and they can make comments or corrections.

Taking into consideration your classmate’s comments, write a clean version of your book review to turn into your teacher.

Tip

It is not necessary to always use “**I think**” to express your opinion. As you have observed in the examples, you can just state your opinion by saying it.

“The movie is entertaining from the beginning to the end.”

Language Through the Arts

How can we use codes to communicate?

Interesting Facts

The *alebrije* was created by Pedro Linares in the 1930's. He was a *papier-mâché* crafter in Mexico City.



Alebrijes

In the film *Coco*, we can see Mexican culture and traditions. Among Mexican traditions are *alebrijes*, one of the most popular and the magical crafts.

Culture

The *alebrijes* are imaginary creatures that have elements from different animals such as dragon bodies, bat wings, wolf teeth, and dog eyes. Colorfully painted, they were originally made with *papier-mâché* but nowadays they are also carved from wood.

How to make papier-mâché:



Form small groups of 3-4 students and using *papier-mâché* design, make an *alebrije*.



1. Get all the material:
A bowl or large container, white glue, water, your base structure, a paintbrush, and newspaper.
2. Tear the newspaper into long strips.
3. Glue mixture: Pour 2 parts white glue and 1 part water into a mixing bowl.
4. Blend mixture with paint brush until it forms a smooth consistency.
5. Find a surface you want to *papier-mâché*.
Examples include a balloon, cardboard or a molded figure.
6. Dip a strip of newspaper into the mixture and remove any excess.
7. Lay the strip over the surface and repeat.
8. Place the object on a covered surface to dry.
9. Start coloring.

Oral Communication

How popular do you think Ecuador is as a tourist destination?



Stand up and interview 3 classmates. Ask them the following questions. Take notes on their answers.

- Have you ever heard of the tourist campaign “All You Need is Ecuador”?

YES **NO** If yes, what do you know about it?

- Have you ever heard of the World Travel Awards?

YES **NO** If yes, what do you know about them?



Chimborazo Volcano



Quilotoa



Galapagos



Listen to a radio host talking to the audience about how Ecuador has become a major tourist destination. Take notes on the top three destinations mentioned. Which do you prefer?

Destination #3:	Details:
Destination #2:	Details:
Destination #1:	Details:



In pairs, pretend one of you is a 70-year-old senior tourist from Canada (Student A) and the other one is a high school student (Student B). You meet on Isla de La Plata on the Ecuadorian coast in Puerto Lopez (Manabí). The high school student wants to learn more about tourist habits in the past and tourist habits today, so he/she interviews the senior tourist.

Remember to talk about habits, repeated actions or states in the past that do not happen today, use the expression “used to”. Example:

Student A: Sir, did Canadians use to visit Ecuador when you were young?

Student B: No, Ecuador was not a known destination for Canadians in the 60's.

Think of 5 questions for the high school student to ask, then think of 5 answers.

Grammar Notes

“Used to” is used to talk about habits or repeated actions in the past which are not done in the present anymore. It is also used to talk about states in the past which are no longer true. For example:

- I used to have short hair. (but now I have long hair)
- He used to smoke. (but now he doesn't smoke)
- They used to live in Colombia. (but now they live in Chile)

With the negative and the question it is ‘use’ and not ‘used’:

- Did you use to be a doctor?
- Did he use to study Biology?
- She didn't use to like coffee, but she does now.



Isla de La Plata



Senior Tourists



Ecuadorian youtuber

Communication and Cultural Awareness

Social Studies

Do you celebrate Carnival?



Notting Hill Carnival.



Mardi Gras.

Tip

This Venn Diagram has three circles. Each circle meets with the two other circles. When they meet, you have to write what they have in common. In the central part, write what the three celebrations have in common. In the parts where circles don't match, write down what is exclusive for each one.

Vocabulary

vivid. bright

thrilling. exciting

spectacle. show

beads. small, usually round pieces of plastic or glass used to make jewelry

Around the world there are plenty of celebrations we can learn about. This time we will be learning about Notting Hill Carnival in London, England and Mardi Gras in New Orleans, USA.

Notting Hill Carnival

It is a yearly celebration of London's Caribbean culture and traditions since 1966. It takes place over two days and features a parade and fantastic live music, including reggae, dub, and salsa. There are also 36 sound systems, floats, bands, and a lot of delicious Caribbean food.

Two million people attended last year. It is considered Europe's biggest street festival. The annual event is a vivid and thrilling spectacle that celebrates London's beautiful multicultural past and present.

Mardi Gras

In the USA, Mardi Gras is an official holiday in the state of Louisiana. To most people, the day is just a good reason to have a big party, especially in New Orleans, where people dress up in bright and crazy costumes. The parades have colorful floats and marching bands. There are also dances called masquerade balls, where people wear costumes and masks to hide their identity. During the parade people on the floats throw items into the crowd; these are usually strings of colorful beads or toy coins.



Get in pairs. Discuss the following questions.

- Are there similar celebrations in Ecuador to Notting Hill Carnival in London and Mardi Gras in New Orleans? If your answer is yes, describe the celebrations.
- How are these celebrations different from or similar to Notting Hill Carnival and Mardi Gras?

Use your answers to these questions to complete the Venn Diagram below.



Oral Communication

What do you think is the best way to learn idioms in a language?

Idioms are one of the hardest parts of learning a language. An idiom is a phrase with a meaning, but it is not clear from the words themselves. If you translate an idiom word for word, it sometimes makes no sense at all. They are like puzzles, and even native speakers can get confused when someone uses an idiom that they've never heard of.

Here are five common English idioms that you can use in a variety of situations.

1. **Get your act together**
(Meaning: You need to improve your behavior work.) For example, if your friend is not doing his/her homework or studying for exams, then you can tell that person that he/she needs to **get his/her act together**.



2. **Pull yourself together**
(Meaning: You need to calm down.) For example, if your friend is extremely upset about something, you can tell that person that he/she needs to **pull him herself together**.



3. **I'm feeling under the weather**
(Meaning: I'm sick.)



4. **It's a piece of cake** (Meaning: It's easy.) For example, if an exam is very easy, you can say that it was a piece of cake.



5. **Pull someone's leg**
(Meaning: To joke with someone.) For example, if you say to a friend that you saw his or her boyfriend or girlfriend with someone else and your friend looks angry and surprised, you can say, "I'm just pulling your leg!"



La Mama Negra

Listen to a conversation between two university friends, one from Latacunga and the other from Venezuela. Then, answer the questions that follow.

- In the dialogue between Brittany and Teresa, what is a piece of cake?

- Why did Brittany tell Teresa to pull herself together?

- Why does Teresa want to go and see La Mama Negra?

Imagine you were Teresa. What other questions would you ask Brittany about La Mama Negra? Write down three questions.

- _____
- _____
- _____

Pretend student A is a foreign student who came to live in Ecuador and this is his/her first school year. Student B is an Ecuadorian student.

Create a conversation where student B shares with student A a traditional celebration from his/her hometown. Incorporate at least two idioms from this section in a dialogue of 10 lines per speaker.

Writing

What makes a storyboard fun?

Storyboard



Form groups of 3-4 students and create a story of 80-100 words using the storyboard technique.

Here there are five steps that can help you learn how to use storyboards to create your own comic book, stories, or videos.

Step 1. Establish a timeline. Decide when and where your story takes place, and in which order the events of the story happen.

Step 2. Identify the key scenes in your story. A storyboard is meant to give its viewer the idea of how the story will translate to a comic book or video. Brainstorm a list of the key moments that you want to illustrate on your storyboard.

Step 3. Write a description of what each box will show. Write a description of the most important elements of each box. This will help you determine exactly what to draw for your storyboard.

Step 4. Decide what to use for your template. You can draw a basic storyboard template by hand, simply dividing a poster board into empty frames of the same size using a pencil and scissors. The setup should look similar to that of a comic book, with rows of square cells that show how the scene will look on a screen.

Step 5. Add other important information. Next to or below each box, fill in your description of what's happening in the scene. Include the dialogue that will take place.

Step 6. Think in different perspectives. Use these artists' tricks to make your images look more like movie scenes. Instead of drawing all of your characters as if they were standing on the same line, put them in perspective. Have some standing a little further and some standing closer. The ones standing further should appear smaller, with their feet higher up on the page, and the ones standing closer should appear larger, with their feet lower on the page.

Source taken and adapted from: WikiHow. (2019, September 05). How to Create a Storyboard? Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/30tRyzK>



Brainstorm some ideas about postcards.

Criteria	5 points	3 points	1 point
Moral	Excellent	Acceptable	Incomplete
Story	Interesting and entertaining	Fun	Boring
Sequence of images	Relevant and organized	Not well organized	Irrelevant ideas and disorganized

Consider the other group's comments and make some changes. When the final draft is ready, your teacher will help you to display your work on the walls of the class so the whole class will enjoy your art!



Draw a draft of your storyboard here.

Language Through the Arts

Have you heard of Mafalda?

Mafalda, a Little Girl Who Challenged a Nation



Mafalda

Culture

Mafalda is a comic book character well known both by people who speak Spanish and also other languages. She was created by the Argentine graphic humorist Quino and first appeared in a comic strip in 1964 at the age of 6. Despite her age, she was a child with a big heart and knowledge of the world she lived in.

Form groups of 3 and look at Mafalda. Share your thoughts with the group members and explore the following questions.

- Have you ever seen or read about Mafalda?
- What do you know about her?

To learn more about this famous 6-year-old Argentinian girl, each group is going to do some research. Interview your parents and grandparents about what they know about Mafalda. Show them a comic strip and find out information from them.

Go to libraries, newspaper stands, book stores, or the internet to find other Mafalda comics. Who are the main characters? What are the common themes? Write your observations here.

Now draw your own Mafalda comic strip in English. Your mini story should be original, but go along with the main themes you have discovered in your research. You will present your strip to the class. Then as a class, vote on the funniest, most creative, and best drawn comics.

Oral Communication

Are you good at giving directions?

Giving Directions



Circle the expressions you can use to give directions.

a. Walk across the square



b. Turn right at the next corner



c. Buy groceries at the market



d. Go straight down this road



e. Buy a candle in the church



Freepik



Listen to a conversation between a tourist and a tour guide. Draw the map of the directions the tourist agent gives to the tourist to get to the City Museum.

Tip

Expressions for giving directions

Turn right, Turn left, Take the first/second/third street, Go straight, Go/walk straight down, Walk/down... to..., Walk/go pass, Walk across



Practice the voiceless /k/ sound

There are six spellings of the /k/ sound: k, ck, c, ch, x, qu/que.

- k spelling** Examples: kid- kitten- like- bake
- ck spelling** Examples: back- ducks- sick- truck
- c spelling** – when c is followed by a, o, or u. Examples: cart- cup- cat- cool- caught
- x spelling** The x spelling can be pronounced in two different ways:
/ks/ sound = fix, fox, next, box
- ch spelling** In these words, the “ch” spelling is pronounced with a /k/ sound.
Examples: chorus- character- school
- qu/que spelling** - The qu / que spelling is pronounced as a /kw/ sound. Examples: quit- quiet- quick- question- queen

When the “-que” spelling is at the end of the word, it is pronounced /k/.
Examples: antique- unique



Using the dictionary and your teacher’s help, read the words and place them in the correct column.

China - chocolate - school - city - queen - black - kid
cat - cup - thinking - kitten - unique - question - black

K sound	S sound	CH sound

Achievement Level - Reading

Individual activity

- 1 — Look at the sentences below about a trip to the Andes in Peru.
Read the text and decide if each sentence is **Correct (C)** or **Incorrect (I)**.

Exploring Peru - Travel Itinerary

Day 1-3: Mid-morning flight from New York to Lima-Peru. You are met on arrival at Lima airport and taken your hotel. Just enough time to eat and sleep, and the next day you can enjoy a sightseeing trip and spend your time getting to know the capital city.

Day 4-6: Take an early morning flight to Cusco and explore the magical city.

Day 7-10: Take an unforgettable train ride through the mountains and visit the ancient city of Macchu Picchu.

Day 11: Return to New York - midnight flight.

1. This tour of Peru begins in the capital city. ____
2. Nobody meets you at the arrival; you will have to a taxi to the hotel. ____
3. There is no time to enjoy a sightseeing trip in Lima. ____
4. Take a train ride to Cusco. ____
5. Four days visiting the ancient city of Macchu Picchu. ____

Achievement Level - Listening

Individual activity

- 2 — Listen to the recordings. Check the correct picture.

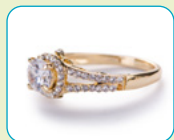
1. How did the woman travel?



2. Where did the woman stay?



3. What has the girl bought her mother?



Freepik

Achievement Level - Writing

Individual activity

- 3— Write a story following the 5 steps presented on page 26. It should contain a moral (80-100 words).

Achievement Level - Speaking

Group activity

- 4— Work with a partner. Can you remember ways of giving directions?

Student A: Give directions to your partner on how to get from your school to the main park.

Student B: Give directions to your partner on how to get from your school to the nearest market.

Achievement Level - Grammar

Individual activity

- 5— Think about how things used to be when your parents' generation were children. Write three sentences describing how things were back then using "use(d) to".

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

I'm completing this self-evaluation based on what I learned in the module.

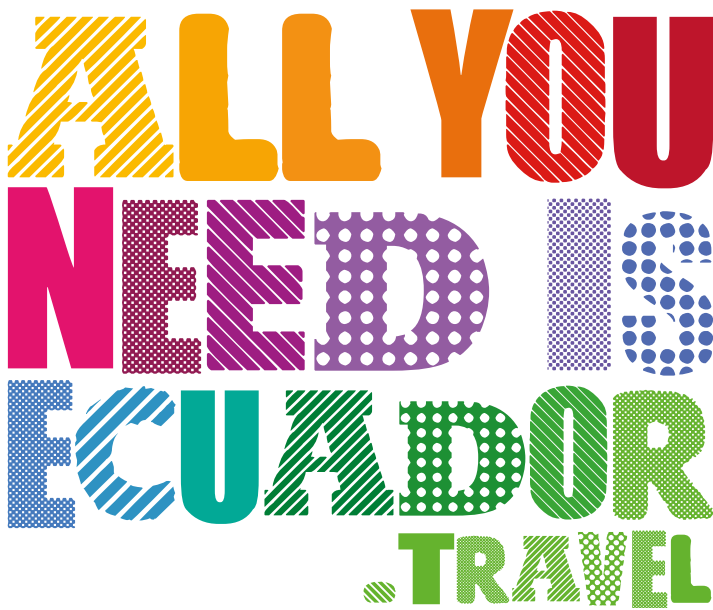
Self-evaluation	I check ✓ the box that most applies to me			
	I do it very well	I do it somewhat well	I can improve	I can't do it without help
Understand and use indefinite pronouns				
Talk about the past using "used to"				
Recognize and produce the /k/ sound				



Project 2

Commercial for Ecuador

You have learned that Ecuador is a major tourist destination. Create a new tourist campaign inspired by the “All You Need Is Ecuador” campaign.



Ecuador's Tourism Campaign

Tip

When you think about an advertisement, you realize that there is a tendency to use many verbs in the imperative or the command form.

*Come visit Ecuador,
you will love it!*

*Discover everything
Ecuador has to offer!*

*Take the trip of a lifetime...
visit Ecuador!*

Use phrases like these in your commercial. Also, include descriptive words to make Ecuador sound more attractive to potential tourists.

Step 1

Form a group of 4-5 students and choose a team leader.

Step 2

Your campaign should think of five destinations any tourist should not miss when visiting Ecuador. These destinations should be located in different parts of the country. The group must present destinations in the coast, highlands, rainforest, and Galapagos.

Step 3

Present a commercial of 5 minutes, either recorded or live in front of the class. Your classmates will vote on which one was the most convincing.

Notes
